

IT IS A POPULAR SUBJECT

Sentiment in Favor of Irrigation on the Increase in Nebraska.

ERTILE ACRES THAT CAN BE RECLAIMED

Something About the Culbertson Ditch—Early Agitation of Irrigation and the Results that Have Been Accomplished.

CULBERTSON, Neb., Feb. 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: Many people in our own and foreign lands are discussing the merits and demerits of a Culbertson and ama canal and other large and important undertakings which promise increased advantages and multiplicity of wealth to the nations and individuals who are pushing the construction. Why then should it not prove profitable to enter into the examination and discussion of enterprises that are calculated to build up our home interests, increase our wealth and in practical and lasting benefit to the people of this commonwealth?

It is an oft repeated expression that he who causes two blades of grass to grow where none grew before is a benefactor to his race. An examination of the history of Egypt and the valley of the Nile will convince the most skeptical that more than 3,000 years ago the science of that early age made it possible to reap an abundant harvest where vegetable life did not exist before the advent of irrigation.

There has been existing in the minds of the inhabitants of the eastern and middle states a popular theory and an erroneous belief that the great Nile valley, which is irrigated in a locality was equal to the best of the states between the Missouri valley and the Rocky mountain range.

The subject properly deserves to be divided into two separate and distinct divisions. The arid region, a country where irrigation is absolutely necessary for the production of agriculture, and the semi-arid region, or that bordering on the arid region, where sufficient moisture falls to raise the ordinary yield of crops without the aid of irrigation. The first division is a country which can never reach the highest state of cultivated excellence and bring forth its largest capable return without the aid of irrigation. The second division is a country which can be made to produce a large surplus of crops without the aid of irrigation. The first division is a country which can never reach the highest state of cultivated excellence and bring forth its largest capable return without the aid of irrigation. The second division is a country which can be made to produce a large surplus of crops without the aid of irrigation.

But how much more might they have been successful in growing grain had they not taken advantage of the science of irrigation and followed in the path proven highly successful by experience of the Mormons and the operations of antiquity.

The first that is known of irrigation in Nebraska, to the general public, dates in the year 1890. It is claimed upon the part of the people of Culbertson and the projectors of Salt Lake ditch, that the same was first introduced into Nebraska as a result of the Culbertson ditch. Culbertson was the first community to have the water of the ditch, which was a small stream of water, before the commencement of the Culbertson ditch. Culbertson was the first community to have the water of the ditch, which was a small stream of water, before the commencement of the Culbertson ditch.

The sentiment of spontaneous growth in Nebraska was of spontaneous growth. In the early spring or the winter of 1890 a spark was discovered in the Culbertson ditch, which was a small stream of water, before the commencement of the Culbertson ditch. Culbertson was the first community to have the water of the ditch, which was a small stream of water, before the commencement of the Culbertson ditch.

The agitation of the question and the investigation of the question have resulted in almost an unanimous desire to acquire the means of irrigation, which resulted in the preliminary survey being made from the north bank of the Culbertson river, near Palisade, Neb., to Culbertson, and thence north and east to the west line of Red Willow county, which was a small stream of water, before the commencement of the Culbertson ditch.

The pioneers of the scheme did not receive any encouragement from other committees, but on the other hand received some criticism, the result of which was a more determined opinion, but nothing daunts the enterprising spirit of the west, which causes towns to be built in a day and cities of the cosmopolitan class in a year. The first project in Nebraska was of spontaneous growth. In the early spring or the winter of 1890 a spark was discovered in the Culbertson ditch, which was a small stream of water, before the commencement of the Culbertson ditch.

C. J. Jones, known as Buffalo Jones, was engaged to construct and complete the canal, and work was commenced in the fall of 1890. The construction was under good headway the entire plan was sold to the Culbertson Irrigation and Water Power company, composed of W. L. Matson, president of the Security Company of Hartford; Banker Abbe of that city; General Barker Holdridge of the R. & M. railroad; and W. F. J. Fox of Crete, Neb., who have pushed the construction from that time until the present, expending the sum of \$250,000 in the making of the Culbertson ditch.

The water is diverted from its natural bed by means of a heavy concrete dam, 100 feet wide, with ten spans of ten feet each, built of solid concrete masonry, upon a foundation of piling, strengthened and made solid by large quantities of rock filled in around the piling, adding materially to its stability and constituting a head gate of such proportions and dimensions as to withstand the floods of many summers and maintain a solid foundation and permanent ditch in the construction of the Culbertson ditch.

Leaving behind the head gate and to the right, the Frenchman river, the canal fifty feet wide and five feet deep winds through the valley, and crosses the Stinking water stream a mile below, by means of a large flume which resembles to the tourist and visitor a railroad bridge and is so arranged with a waste gate on the side which increases our wealth and in practical and lasting benefit to the people of this commonwealth.

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and threatening a character as to constitute a technical assault, or so contemptuous as to suggest defamation of character. It will be next to impossible to prove that it was either of these things. It might have been a sentimental wink, an admiring wink, a warning wink or a score of other sorts of winks known to the skillful winkers. Presumably to what class of winks this particular wink belonged could not be determined even by an expert testimony, even if the winking party declared each and every wink in their opinions as medical and other experts always do. If, as the young man solemnly declares, the wink was wholly voluntary, he cannot be heavily punished, even if it be decided that the wink was of a heinous and diabolical appearance, and had a disastrous and deadly effect upon the young lady's mind. Considered from this standpoint, the verdict would have to be simply accidental or involuntary, and the winking party would be released from all responsibility.

Probably the best way to dispose of the case would be by an admission to the young man and a suggestion to the young woman somewhat to the following: "Young man, do not wink at me, accidentally or otherwise, but if you do wink be sure of your winks before you go ahead. Young woman, do not be winking at me, accidentally or otherwise, but if you do wink be sure of your winks before you go ahead. And if you do not want to be winked at do not look at winking young men."

Beware of imitations. Take no "Just as good." See that you get the genuine Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the peerless specific.

MAKING CORKSCREWS.

An Industry Which Hard Times Has Not Affected.

Hard times have made no difference with the corkscrew. More of them than ever were turned out during the past week. The corkscrew is a useful article, and it is a good sign that it is still being made. The corkscrew is a useful article, and it is a good sign that it is still being made. The corkscrew is a useful article, and it is a good sign that it is still being made. The corkscrew is a useful article, and it is a good sign that it is still being made.

When it is stated that one firm in Newark alone made 100,000 corkscrews last year, the size and importance of the industry will be apparent. The corkscrew is a useful article, and it is a good sign that it is still being made. The corkscrew is a useful article, and it is a good sign that it is still being made. The corkscrew is a useful article, and it is a good sign that it is still being made. The corkscrew is a useful article, and it is a good sign that it is still being made.

It required nearly 100 men simply to twist the screws for the last week of the year. The corkscrew is a useful article, and it is a good sign that it is still being made. The corkscrew is a useful article, and it is a good sign that it is still being made. The corkscrew is a useful article, and it is a good sign that it is still being made. The corkscrew is a useful article, and it is a good sign that it is still being made.

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BRIGHTENING UP VERY FAST

Business Prospects in Omaha and Nebraska Look Much Better.

WARM WEATHER HAS THE DESIRED EFFECT

Snow, Church & Co. Find the Improvement for Last Week Decidedly Marked—What Local Dealers Report—Market News.

Albert Andriano, representing Snow, Church & Co.'s mercantile agency, says: "The warmer weather of the past week has had the expected good effect on business and I am much gratified to see my predictions verified in the decided change for the better. It is, of course, unreasonable to expect a large increase in trade as the result of a few warm days, and in many lines there is no appreciable improvement in the amount of trade, but jobbers all agree that the continued warm weather of the last week has done much to stimulate business, and in many lines there is a decided change for the better. Retailers and jobbers appear much encouraged and are inclined to take a more hopeful view of the situation. The general tone is undoubtedly firmer and with continued weather a marked revival of affairs may be looked for in all branches of trade. Clearings show an increase over previous weeks and collections are easier."

A number of Omaha jobbers are invading new territory, extending their business largely in Iowa, and the results thus far are very satisfactory, with a good prospect for the future. The trade in Iowa is now buying more freely in Omaha. Not prepared to order as liberally as in past years, but more contentment to order in small lots from the Omaha jobbing center, and Omaha is profiting by the result. Local jobbers are taking every advantage of the situation, and are buying more of this trade, and no doubt many dealers who have heretofore bought largely in the east will in the future favor Omaha to a greater or less extent.

"The dry goods trade makes an equally good showing and many dealers who in the past have favored Omaha jobbers are now buying more of this trade, and even some who never bought before are beginning to send their orders this way. Trade in this line is much better than it was in January and February, and was very much depressed during the same period this year, but the last few days of February and the beginning of this month show a marked improvement in the opinion that unless there is a cessation of activity the aggregate of the first three months of 1901 will compare very favorably with previous years."

"In agriculture implements much the same prediction is made as in the lines above. The prospect is brightening, it is as yet largely a prospect. Of course, the last week's improved weather conditions for the spring trade, but the fact that on account of the weather, we will certainly see some bad days in March and a little rough weather in April, but the prospect is brightening, it is as yet largely a prospect. Of course, the last week's improved weather conditions for the spring trade, but the fact that on account of the weather, we will certainly see some bad days in March and a little rough weather in April, but the prospect is brightening, it is as yet largely a prospect."

"In summing up the situation it may be said that the prospect is brightening, it is as yet largely a prospect. Of course, the last week's improved weather conditions for the spring trade, but the fact that on account of the weather, we will certainly see some bad days in March and a little rough weather in April, but the prospect is brightening, it is as yet largely a prospect."

After the active, firmer prospects of the past two days, the heavy receipts and slow market today were the more keenly felt by dealers. There were considerably over 100 head of cattle, 100 head of sheep, and 100 head of hogs, and the market was very much depressed. The proportion of pretty well fattened steers being somewhat larger than common of late, and the market was very much depressed. The proportion of pretty well fattened steers being somewhat larger than common of late, and the market was very much depressed.

The cow market was also slow and weak. The proportion of pretty well fattened steers being somewhat larger than common of late, and the market was very much depressed. The proportion of pretty well fattened steers being somewhat larger than common of late, and the market was very much depressed.

The pig market was also slow and weak. The proportion of pretty well fattened steers being somewhat larger than common of late, and the market was very much depressed. The proportion of pretty well fattened steers being somewhat larger than common of late, and the market was very much depressed.

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RECEIPTS AT THE LOCAL YARDS SHOW A RATHER PECULIAR CONDITION.

Receipts for the past week show a moderate increase as compared with last week. Compared with the same week last year, the receipts show a considerable decrease.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF STOCK.

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